HISTORY OF THE TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES
1902 - TO THE PRESENT DAY
(MADRAS - EGMORE)

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PREFACE

This Project on 'Tamil Nadu Archives' has been undertaken by me out of interest. I have chosen for my study the historical background, activities and the importance of the Tamil Nadu Archives. As an under-graduate student, I am not permitted to use the Research facilities of the Tamil Nadu Archives. I was therefore, anxious to find out what these Archives were and what materials were available for study. I have tried to present this Project in a comprehensive way, in a simple style.

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CHAPTER - I

MEANING AND DEFINITION OF AN ARCHIVE

Archive is a term (generally used in the plural) properly denoting the building in which are kept the records, charters and other papers belonging to any State. (Latin archivum a transliteration of Gr, a pxeiov, an official building) but now generally applied to the documents themselves.

Archives are documents arising from the affairs of a statutory or corporate body and kept in an orderly system. The same document may be a muniment, a record and an archive, but the words are not synonymous. Muniments fortify title; they consist mainly of deeds, rentals and law papers and may include accounts, correspondence and memoranda. Record is a generic term for any document set aside for preservation. The boundary between archives and other records are not distinct. The house of Cecil is not a statutory body; but it would be pedantic to refuse to call the Hatfield papers archives. They do not fall within the definition but have an outstandingly archive character. This character is attained when a mass of records is kept in the form in which they accrued; and an archivist is shocked when beautiful or important manuscripts are removed to become museum pieces.

The substance of a record need not be parchment or paper. Recently new materials were added when the master of the rolls decided that photographs and films, if they fulfilled other requirements, must be regarded as departmental archives. Archive keeping is essential for a civilized community. They contain references to record keeping in other countried as well as their own.

According to Hilary Jenkinson, Archives is one which "was drawn up or used in the course of an ad inistrative or Executive transactions (whether public or private) of which itself formed a part; and subsequently preserved in their own custody for their own information by the person or persons responsible for that transactions and their legitimate successors.

The Archives of a government faithfully mirror its activities; and being memorials of official transactions preserved for official reference under responsible custodians they are distinguished for their prime qualities, impartiality and authenticity. Their value to administrators and historians, therefore, cannot be over estimated. On one hand they furnish proofs of facts in relation to the dealings of the government with the outside public, facilitate administrative control and fix on government servants responsibility for their actions. On the other, they yield material for the study of administrative principle and practice of the problems faced in the past, the policy followed and the effects of that policy on the people. It is these records of public administration that the Madras Record Office primarily preserves students of history and politics, economics and sociology each with a special interest in their subject, will find in them a great deal of valuable information which they cannot find elsewhere.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The attention of the Government of Madras was first focussed on Archives in 1837, a year previous to the passing of the Public Record Office Act of 1838 in England. The Government had frequently had occasion to notice the great inconvenience arising from the immense accumulation of public records in the principal officers of the Presidency" and had met with difficulties. They, therefore, appointed George Barlow[1] to arrange the records. He examined the Public consultations volumes from 1677 to 1710 but he did not record the researches. In 1858 Mr. W. Huddleston was appointed by the Court of Directors in 1855. But unfortunately he resigned, as he found a better job. The Government finally entrusted the work to Mr. Talboys Wheeler in 1860. He examined the records from 1672 to 1854. He classified the records into four divisions; That is 1. Consultations 2) Despatches to and from England 3) Country correspondence and 4) Sundries.

1. Sir George Barlow (1805 - 1807)

After the death of Lord Cornwallis in October 1805 Sir George Barlow, the senior member of the Bengal Council was appointed as the next Governor General. He followed the 'Policy of neutrality' and 'Non-Intervention'. During his time the 'Mutiny of Vellore' which occured in 1806. Lord Minto succeeded him.

The publication of Wheeler's Hand Book was soon followed by other publications. In 1871-73 Mr. Huddleston published some selections from 'Oldest Madras Records 1670-1681. In 1890 the Government accepted Mr. Pringle's offer to contribute to selections 1681-1894 and 1895.

It was however in the present century that a definite programme of research was inaugurated. In 1910 the Government of India decided on the preparation of a hand book of the Secretariat records and the Madras Government Mr. H. Dodwell; Mr DodWell's reports on Madras Record's published in 1916 dealt with the Secretariat records of the Pre-Mutiny period. The first portion of it gives a valuable history of records showing the number of items under each department of Government from 1670 - 1856. The remainder consisted of five chapters which include an interesting correlation of the history of the period with the development of the Secretariat and of the systems of record keeping. From his time has been an additions to the collection.

CHAPTER III

THE MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Records of public administration grow with its increase in extent and activities. In the seventeenth century, Madras, was a small city ruling over a few scattered factories and coastal settlements. Towards the middle of the next century the East India Company came to be involved in politice and gradually developed military power. In 1760 it obtained from the Nawab of the Carnatic (the area of Modern Chingleput) and by 1801 the whole of what is known as the Madras Presidency came into the hands of the Company. The second half of the eighteenth century saw an increasing accumulation of Government records. For the fifty years from 1670 to 1720 the total number of consultations was fifty one volumes, while that for the fifty years from 1751 to 1800 is five hundred and fifty seven volumes. From 1800 there was no change in the area administered but there were changes in the mode of administration. The next twenty years with a series of changes began in the administrative policy, when theories of taxation and judicial administration were hotly debated. From this time the records swell with progressive rates with the necessities of public administration. This increasing accumulation forced the Government to devise proper measures for preservation. The earliest repository of the records was the council room in the Fort. In 1746 when French captured Madras they carried the records to Pondicherry and the Government did not recover them till 1749. It was not until 1805 that a Record Office came into existence as a separate entity. In that year Lord William Bentinck[1] pooled the work of record keeping for the different departments by separating all and placing them in change

of a special establishment with its office on the North side of the Fort Square. In 1823 as the building became dilapidated the records were moved into rooms on the first floor of the Secretariat. In 1825 they were shifted into Pillar Godown and in 1888 they were moved into the ground floor of the Secretariat building. The Record Administration thus continued as a section of the work of the Secretariat in the immediate charge of an officer, until the increasing mass of records led the Government to form it into a separate department. This was done in 1908 by building the Record Office at Egmore and constituting it as a separate department under the direct control of public department until 1917.

1. William Bentinck (1828 - 1835 A.D.)

He acted as the Governor General of India and was an able ruler. He was perhaps the first Governor General who tried to promote the welfare of the people. Like a true statesman he avoided war as far as possible. His period is marked by all round reforms in the different fields of administration, and later of the Finance Department.

In order to fall in line with other States the Government of Madras redesignated 'Madras Record Office' as 'Madras State Archives' in 1967 and in the same year the 'Madras State Archives', was changed to 'Tamil Nadu Archives.

Regional Record Centres at Coimbatore, Madurai and Chidambaram have been opened for centrlising the old Records available in the first district offices. These centres started functioning from March 1982 and action is being taken to collect records from different offices.

The office at first consisted of a large clerical block and six other blocks for the housing of records, disposed in pairs giving on a corridor which ran down from the clerical block. The records were distributed between these six blocks according to the subject with which they dealt.

There are also seperate halls for Museum, Mending Sector and Training Wing. The Central Hall in the first floor of the Administrative Block has been sdt aside as a Conference Hall which was opened on 31st October 1969. To create archive consciousness the Central Hall has been renamed 'Exhibition Hall'. An Archival Museum was organised in this Archive during the year 1969.

Since the Tamil Nadu Archives became a seperate department with its own specially designed premises its activities have widely expanded principally in the direction of research with a consequent increase of staff required to deal them. The staff now consists of the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Senior Assistant and Clerical Officers with a Subordinate Staff of about twelve members. ~~Speia~~ Special Staff are appointed for special work - such as the preparation of guides to the collectorate records.

The Tamil Nadu Archives is headed by the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research and he is the Chief Archival Authority in Tamil Nadu. He advises the Government on all technical matters relating to archives and represents them on bodies like Indian Historical Records Commission.

CHAPTER IV

SECTIONS IN TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

One of the important activities of this archive is to supply records and information to the Government Departments for their administrative purposes, to the research scholars for purposes of their study and also to supply information to private individuals on the birth, death, nationality or services of their ancestors. Certified copies of gazette notifications are supplied to the public on request.

a) Research Facilities:

The records preserved in the Archives is of immense value as a source of first hand information regarding the past. The year 1930 became a land-mark in respect of historical research in this State. From this year onwards research scholars from Universities began to step into the Archive for purposes on historical research. The number of scholars who made use of the records increased year after ~~afte~~ year. Approximately two hundred researchers come to this Archive annually. The scholars belonged to the Universities in Tamil Nadu, other States of India and from Universities of foreign countries like U.S.A., England, France, etc. All records including confidential records barring those of last thirty years are thrown open for a 'bonafide' research.

b) Records:

A study of records involves a study of systems of record keeping. Throughout the period of the company's rule, the mode of record was to copy into leather bound folio volumes, each paper that was to be preserved. The basis of record - keeping practised in India in the seventeenth century was the laborious copying into large volumes of every paper that was to be preserved. That system was nominally maintained right down to 1856.

The Records of not less than fortyfive departments of the Secretariat, confidential as well as non-confidential from 1670 down to 1977 are centralised in Tamil Nadu Archives. Besides the Secretariat Records, the records of the Board of Revenue the Chief Conservator of Forests the High Court, the District Courts, the Pre-mutiny English Records of District Collectorates, documents like mortgages, deeds, agreements, received from co-operative societies and the records of the committees which have completed their labours are also centralised.

The Records are arranged in the rooms by its particular serial number. This series can be obtained in two ways, either by utilising the number given to the correspondence when it was first initiated or by giving it on disposal, a number derived from a new register into which files are entered as soon as they are completed. The former system is called the 'Tottenhan System', and the latter, the 'Disposal Number System'.

c) Exhibition Hall:

The exhibits of historical value, old records, affected by different kinds of record pests, repairing materials, etc are displayed in five showcases. These showcases are covered with plain glasses and small hole s are provided on either side of the glass covering. Fluorescent lights are also fixed inside the showcases. This arrangement provides sufficient light, air circulation inside the showcases and protection of the records from fungus. Visitors to this hall evince keen interest in these exhibits.

d) Archival Library:

The books in various language published in the State eversince the passing of the Press and Registration Act, 1867, are preserved in the Archival Library. This Library is only a reference library for the staff and researchers and is not open to the public.

These books are arranged in sections not by subjects but by the nature of the publication. Sections such as 'Administration Reports', 'Almanacs', 'Government Gazettes', 'Books of Reference', and 'Periodicals'. Within each section the arrangement is alphabetical by subjects. 'General Literature' forms a seperate section which includes non-Government publications and those published by Government which are of a popular character. With this section there are also certain Government publications on technical subjects. The total number of books is approximately 2.50 lakhs. The office purchases books which relate to the history of the period wh with which the records deal and also subscribes to certain magazines such as 'Madras Information', 'The Indian Archives', 'The Archives of the British Records Association' - London and 'The Archivum' published by the 'International Council of Archivists' - Paris.

e) The Museum -

The idea of establishing a museum in the Tamil Nadu Archives was originated by Mr. P. Macqueen the then Curator (Later Commissioner) of the Office from 1930-35. It was opened on the twentyfifth March 1935. It consists of five showcases and a revolving stand, the former exhibiting the collection of old seals, charters, treaties, old bindings and original manuscript records and the latter presenting the views of the building and some old maps and plans and autographed letters. The volumes exhibited include the original private diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai, Dubash of M. Dupleix, Abbe Dubois' 'Hindu manners and customs', books showing various types of regimental flags of the Madras Army, the designs of the breast and waist plates worn by Regiments and Regimental uniform ad and a unique collection of autographs of the governors of Madras from Sir William Laugh on 1672 down to the Present Governor.

f) Publication Cell:

The Records from 1670 - 1760 numbering more than 310 have been 'printed' in Extenso'. Besides these some old Dutch Records and Ananda Ranga Pillai's diary have also been printed and published. Printing in extenso has now been given up. At present the publication cell attens to the issue of select documents on different topics of interest to Research Scholars, Historians, Administrators, etc. The District Gazettes are also being prepared and published by this Archive.

g) Training Wing:

The Training Wing of this Archive has been imparting training since 1981 in 'Record Management' to those who are in charge of the Record Room in Government Offices, public Sector undertakings, etc. The period of training is fifteen working days, with about twenty trainees in each session. The training is given by the Assistant Commissioner.

CHAPTER V

METHODS OF PRESERVATION

The preservation practices in Tamil Nadu Archives are noteworthy since it has been one of the reading exponents of scientific records preservation ever since its formation. Various measures have been devised to introduce upto-date methods of storage, to eliminate as far as possible, the formation of pockets of heat and damp; to secure free ventilation, to avoid dust, to facilitate cleaning; to prevent the danger of insects, white ants and such other pests; and to guard against theft and fire. To repair old and damaged volumes a mending section has been organised. It was first established in 1920 when a clerk and two menders were appointed. After getting training at the Record Class they settled down to work, to form the nucleus of a mending section which now numbers thirtyeight menders and ten binders in the charge of a Referencer.

The Records which are very brittle are being repaired with 'Chiffon' a silk gauze. In 1967 the method of hand lamination of records was successfully tried on selected records. But later the fragile and brittle papers are being machine laminated with acetate foil and tissue paper. At the binding section, all the chiffon mended as well as laminated records are properly bound. Before the records are taken up for mending, they are de-acidified, soas to remove the acidity in the paper.

The records are also fumigated in a small wooden chamber with para-di-chlore benzene to destroy any insect parasites in them. A vacuum fumigation chamber of 500 cubic feet capacity imported from U.S.A., has also been installed in this Archives.

a) Micro Film Unit:

A micro film unit has been installed in this Archives in May 1982. A programme has been drawn up and the records of this Archive is being micro filmed and preserved. A photo copying machine has also been installed.

b) Electronic Stencil Cutting Machine:

An Electronic Stencil Cutting Machine with electrically operated duplicator in 'A4' size has been installed for repairing old documents and the select documents ~~and~~ prepared for publication.

CHAPTER VI

SOME SOURCES ON WOMEN

In the Archives one finds a lot of informationabout women; For Example - 'The Education of Indian Girls' written by Annie Beasant in 1917. Laws relating to child marriage, early marriage, re-marriage of widows, the growth of women's Education, etc.

On the 4th December 1829, William Bentinck passed the famous Regulation XVII which declared Sati Illegal and punishable by courts. The Government passed the Act III of 1872, which abolished early marriage of girls and polygamy and sanctioned widow marriages and intercaste marriages.

Position of Women 1906 - 1938:

In the modern period (that is in the Twentieth Century) the most striking feature is the changing status of women. Women are not only coming out of their purdah and receiving education, but are also taking active interest in social and political matters, and are claiming their rights as citizens. As a matter of fact, the women's movement in India, which started largely under the inspiration of Ramabai Ranade has 'succeeded with a swiftness and to a degree that would have seemed fantastic even a few years earlier.

Of the six thousand members of the Indian National Conference, held at Belgawm in December 1924, a thousand were women. In December 1925 the talented Indian poetess Sarojini Naidu became the President of the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress.

Representatives of Indian Womanhood took part in the Round Table Conference in London. The Government of India Act 1935 gave political rights to Indian women for in advance of those enjoyed by them before. There were allotted six seats out of a total of one hundred and fifty six seats reserved for British India in the Federal Assembly.

Position of women between 1941 - 75:

The Hindu marriage Act of 1949 removed the intercaste marriage barriers. The Hindu Succession Act of June 1956 has declared property of a Hindu female to be her absolute property and has laid down general rules of succession in the case of Hindu females.

Indian women felt entitled to greater opportunities for working on a basis of equality with men, and many of them were already prominent in various spheres of life. It is matter of pride for India that women leaders like Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur came to be actively associated as representatives of their country with International bodies like the United Nations (U.N.) and the United Nationes Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Independent India honoured its womanhood by appointing Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as Governor of the United Provinces, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit as Ambassador in Moscow and Washington and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as a Minister in the Central Government and lately Mrs. Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister of India.

Education of Girls:

Annie Beasant states in her book 'Birth of New India' about the education of Indian girls that -

"One of things done by countess Wachtmeister and myself, when we came to India in 1893, was the concern ourselves with the question of the education of girls. The unhappy perversion of an Indian lady had shaken the confidence of the Hindu public with respect to girl's education" ...."of this we may be sure that India's greatness will not return until Indian womanhood obtains a larger, a freer and a fuller life, for largely in the hands of Indian woman to uplift or debase man is practically unlimited, and man and woman must walk forward hand-in-hand to the raising of India, else she will never be raised at

all. The battle for the education of girls is just beginning and may Ishvara bless those who are the vanguard and all beneficient powers enlighten their minds and make strong their hearts".

Between 1906 - 1938 -

It is interesting to note that theeducation of women has progressed greately. For example in Madras and Assam co-education schools more girls studied in boy's institutions than in those for girls. The lady Irwin College at Delhi provided a three year teacher's course.

Between 1941 - 1975 -

At the lower primary state the number of girls enrolled per 100 boys grew from -

Year	Number of Girls
	Primary State
1901	12
1950	39
1965	55
	Secondary Stage
1901	4
1950	15
1965	26
	Higher Education
1901	264
1950	40,000
1965	240,000

CHAPTER VII

THE INPORTANCE OF ARCHIVE FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

The value of Archives for National Planning and reconstruction is not sufficiently realized and they are sometimes not utilised to the fullest extent possible or necessary.

The Archives are bound to contain much useful material for national reconstruction. There is for instance an abundance of material on the abolition of the Zamindari system, on tenency reforms, on irrigation schemes, on the separation of the judiciary from the executive, on the reforms in civil and criminal law, on the existence of hitherto untapped minerals like lead, silver, copper, iron, lignite, etc. on the development of large and small scale industries on the revival of fine arts, cottage industries and on several matters connected with local self government, public health, education, medical aid, co-operation, labour conditions, unemployment, famine, etc.

The utility of Archives from this stand point lies not so much in their showing what the reformers of the past actually achieved as in their showing what those reformers endeavoured to do or though could be done under circumstances more propitious than their own. Many proposals for reform which are still of living interest might have been fully considered in the past, and yet only a few of them might have been implemented and that too partially, the rest having been postponed for future consideration or better times. Many might have been postponed by statesmen and administrators far in advance of their times. It is up to the Archivists to suggest ways by which all this valuable information can be made readily available to our statesmen and administrators.

Wherever the Archives are properly organised the administrators of course make use of them for carrying on the day to day administration.

The degree to which this use is made is seen by the way they send out annually on requisition to the various departments of the Secretariat and other offices about 35,000 records for reference and consultation. It also undertakes about 800 searches on intricate or difficult questions annually. It more over supplies full notes based on the study of records on all important matters of policy and reform referred to it by the Government. All this puts the Archives to a fuller use.

Xg This fuller use, however, can be made only if the government become fully conscious of the importance of the Archives. But this is not so easy. In an age of Democracy of intense administrative and legislative activity, it is but natural that our statesmen who constitute the government should be too much engrossed by the present, to think of the past. They have to consider hundreds of changes and reforms demanded by the clamorous public. They are, therefore, apt to hurry through things, they are apt to see the various ills with which the state is beset and are apt to set about immediately to prescribe remedies. If they pause to thing they do so only with a view to ascertaining what their contemporaries whether experts or committees in this or other countries hav to say. In fact it would appear that in most cases they are not aware of the importance of the Archives. They should not forget that the Archives are primarily preserved for their use and that they contain innumerable valuable suggestions for reform and reconstruction.

Every time, an important change or reform is contemolated, the government should make it a point

to ask their Archivist to furnish all available information bearing upon the subject. The Archivist should then collect this information and incorporate it in a clear, comprehensive note for the use of the government. Only if the information collected is insufficient should the government go in for special officers or committees. If this procedure is adopted a good deal of time, labour and expense can be saved.

The conservative opinion confines the duties of the archivist mainly to the physical and moral defence of the Archives and permits him little scope for assisting either historical research or administration. But this opinion is not fully acceptable. It is true that matters like housing, safe custody, preservation, classification and arrangement should occupy much of his attention. But these are not his only duties. He should devote equal attention to fulfilling the needs of administrators which is the chief object with which the Archives are preserved and looked after. The Archivist is the only person best acquainted with all the different series of records; he has his catalogues and indesces which cover a long period of years and show at once what information is required where it is available and in what series. He is the most competent person to trace, collect, study and furnish readily all the available information, in a proper, digestible form to the administrators.

It is also necessary for the Archives to allow the undergraduate students to do studies on research methods. This would help them to do a better work, if they are allowed to enter the Archives.

The government can go a step further and award research scholarships on important selected subjects to be studies with the aid of the Archives.

It is needless to say that if these suggestions are accepted, a vast amount of material of the utmost value for national reconstruction can be resurrected from the Archives and made available in a clear, concise and handy form to the statesmen and administrators. The Archivists notes on the studies sponsored by the government of India and the theses produced by the universities would throw a flood of light on many pressing problems of the day. They would furnish the government of India and the State Governments with ideas, opinions, suggestions and schemes for reforms. They would at the same time by bringing out all the past objections, tend to eliminate all wild, impracticable schemes and suggestions. This sobering effect which the Archives are likely to produce would perhaps be not a little welcome in these days of boundless enthusiasm.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

It is however, well to remember that unless, it is clearly demonstrated in a sufficiently large number of cases that the Archives are of considerable importance in building up a strong stable and contented state, no government will pay them as much attention as they deserve. But the moment this is shown, their obscenity will vanish and they will come to play a very useful part in National reconstruction and in return receive handsome treatment at the hands of the public and the government.

It is hoped that with the growth of Archives consciousness the activities of the Tamil Nadu Archives will be better understood by the learned members of the public and that its importance will be appreciated more in the coming years. Archives in its real sense, does not belong to government alone but it is part of the way of life and system of values of the people. It is the responsibility of every citizen to see at the archival system works well in the country.

LIST OF CURATORS (DIRECTORS) OF THE MADRAS RECORD OFFICE
FROM 1909 - 1975.

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1. Mr. H.H. Dodwell, Esq. M.A., I.E.S., - 1911-1922
2. Mr. Ry. Diwan Badadur V. Sekhara Menon Avargal B.A., -28/4/1925-30/6/1926
3. Mr. J.J. Cotton, Esq.M.A., I.C.S., - 1-7-1926 - 20-6-1927
4. Mr. Ry. A.V. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T. 17/12/27 - 11/4/1930
5. Mr.P. Macqueen Esq, I.C.S., - 12/4/1930 - 6-8-1930
6. Mr. G.T. Boag, Esq, C.I.E, I.C.S., - 19/8/1930 - 5-1-1931
7. Mr. P. Macqueen, Esq. I.C.S. - 10/3/1931 - 12/4/1934
8. - - do - - 13/10/1934 - 31-3-1935
9. Dr. B.S. Baliga, Ph.D(London) - 1/4/1935 - 21/9/58
10. Thiru S. Chidambaram, I.A.S., - 16/2/1961 - 9-2-1962
11. Thiru C.P. Kelu Erady, I.A.S. - 31/10/1962 - 4/2/1963
12. Thiru G. Victor Solomon, B.A.(Hons.) - 3/1/1966 - 30-6-1966
13. Thiru J.K. Manickam B.A., - 1/7/1966 - 14/6/1967
14. Thiru P.K. Nambiar, I.A.S. - 15/6/1967 - 6-6-1968
15. Thiru S. Singarajan, M.A., A.M.,Litt - 7/6/68 - 18-11-1973
16. - - do - - 1-8-1915. 75

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Tamil Nadu Archives List of Commissioners
from 1975 1973

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1. Thiru Badrinath, I.A.S. - 7/2/1973-24/5/1975

2. Thiru L.M. Vasagam, I.A.S., - 25/5/1975 - 8/7/1976

3. Thiru M.K. Gomethalyavelu, I.A.S., - 9/7/1976 - 10-12-1977

4. Thiru A.N. Natarajan, I.A.S - 1/8/1978 - 15/12/1978

5. Thiru E.P. Elangovan, I.A.S.
(incharge) 16/12/1978 - 14/2/1979

6. Thiru K. Aludia Pilla I.A.S - 15/2/1979 - 14/3/1979

7- Thiru A.N. Natarajan, I.A.S., - 15/3/1979 - 12/7/1979

8. Thiru S. Jeyaraman, B.A., - 13/7/1979 - 23/8/1979
(incharge)

9. Thirumathi C.K. Gariyali, I.A.S.,
(incharge) 24/8/1979 - 14/10/1980

10. Thiru M. Venkatachalam, I.A.S. - 15/10/1980 - 17-11-1982

11. Thiru S. Rangamani, I.A.S., - 18/11/1982.

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